

# Mohave County Miner.

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## Field Rich in Incas Gold.

Bringing an almost incredible story of riches found in the jungles of Bolivia, J. G. Naquin, and F. W. Murdock of Gloue arrived in Phoenix last evening. They have just returned from the Tipihuana district, along the Bolivian river of the same name, where they and two friends hold 400 acres of placer ground richer than any that has ever been discovered in Alaska.

For many weeks Mr. Naquin and Mr. Murdock remained in Bolivia. They and their partners, Thomas Wetzel of Los Angeles and John Peterson of Goldfield, Nevada, took a churn drill into the gold fields and thoroughly tested their ground. Having proven the existence of the gold to a depth of 35 feet, Naquin and Murdock returned to the United States to secure the necessary to extract the metal from the sands of the Tipihuana.

Mr. Wetzel, who is a graduate of the Boulder School of Mines at Boulder, Colorado, and a mining engineer of repute, was the first of the partners to enter Bolivia. He took options on four bars, the extreme ends of which are 27 miles apart. The options were taken from foreigners who had secured a concession from the Bolivian government.

After examining the gold fields, Mr. Wetzel returned to the United States and interested Messrs. Peterson, Naquin and Murdock. The four then went to Bolivia and took up the options. Now it is a matter of only a few months till they will be washing out the gold.

There is a tremendous rush on to the Bolivian gold fields, according to Mr. Naquin. The excitement started in March, 1910. Two Nome miners had strayed into the Tipihuana district and wrote to their friends that they had found riches greater than any existing in the frozen north. About ninety days ago the rush set in in earnest. Some 400 Alaskan miners outfitted at San Francisco and Los Angeles and they are now prospecting along the Tipihuana. Within the last sixty days about 600 Americans have gone into the district.

The Americans are not alone. Englishmen, Frenchmen and miners of many other nationalities are there. One English syndicate has just installed a dredge at a cost of 400,000\$. The cost of installing the dredge was abnormally high because of the almost inaccessible location of the gold fields. They are 110 miles east of La Paz and to reach them, one must pass over mountains that are 17,500 feet high. The trails are narrow and tortuous. Mr. Naquin declares that one who knows only the trails of North America can have no idea how difficult they are of passage. Burros are used to freight in machinery and supplies. No piece of machinery that weighs more than 125 pounds, and no section of pipe more than 6 feet long can be handled.

A Frenchman named Faris has been washing gold along the Tipihuana for about ten years. He is a diver by profession and works only two or three months of the year, when the water is low. With two natives he goes out on a flat boat, from which he dives. During the months that he works he cleans up from 2000\$ to 4000\$.

For seventy miles along the river, according to Mr. Naquin, every bar is rich in gold. The bars are formed where tributary streams flow into the Tipihuana. The sand varies in richness but John Lindenburg, original discoverer of the Nome field, declares that it is all richer than anything found in Alaska. Mr. Lindenburg went into Bolivia at about the same time Naquin, Murdock, Wetzel and Peterson arrived.

That the Incas secured most of their gold from the Tipihuana is a well known historical fact. When Francisco Pizarro invaded the land of the Incas, in 1553, he found them rich in gold. After he had made prisoners of their chiefs he agreed to release them if the Inca people would fill a room in the royal palace as high as he could reach, with gold. In three years they filled the room, washing the metal from the Tipihuana. Pizarro seized the gold and beheaded the chiefs.

No attempt has ever been made to discover the quartz ledges from which the placer gold must come. There are vast riches in the sand, but Mr. Naquin is convinced that great treasure houses of wealth will be opened in the mountains along the Tipihuana and its tributaries. There is just one lode mine being operated in that section. An American company, capitalized for 60,000\$, has a seam of very rich quartz about five inches wide. With a little stamp mill, this company is netting between 19,000\$ and 21,000\$ each month.

Water power possibilities are unlimited in that district, Mr. Naquin says. At one place on the property he and his partners hold, 1700 horse power can be developed within a distance of a quarter of a mile.

Timber is also very abundant. The district is covered with mahogany, ebony, Brazil-wood and other trees. Vast areas of rich agricultural land, with soil of unsounded depth, can be had for from seven to fifteen cents an acre. The Brazilian government levies no taxes upon unimproved nonproductive farm land.

Owing to the great altitude of the district, there is no fever, although there is some malaria during the summer months of January, February and March.

"That country down there is just as safe as any part of the United States," Mr. Naquin said. "The Indians are gentle and friendly, and work for sixty cents a day, gold, feeding themselves."

As soon as Mr. Naquin and Mr. Murdock secure the machinery they have come for they will return to the Tipihuana. The district is 6,600 miles distant from Los Angeles. The trip requires 32 days by way of New Orleans, the Caribbean sea and Panama. About twenty days more are required for the journey if one sails down the Pacific Coast from California.—Phoenix Democrat.

## The Mining Revival in Nevada.

Now and then during recent weeks have we given special publicity to various camps of Nevada, to the work which is being carried on at the present time and to the prospects for the future.

That a general revival is in progress at all the camps of the state, in line with the greater activity to be found throughout the West, is evident. And that this movement is soundly based is the opinion of those who have been studying its progress.

Well-planned work is the keynote of the present movement. Moneyed men are backing new projects, and investors generally are taking a keener, more intelligent interest in the work being done.

This is brought out in the following from the Goldfield Daily Tribune, in which it reviews the Goldfield district particularly and the state at large, saying that:

"During the boom, for the most part, development was directed to the opening of high-grade ore, of such value as to bear the costs of shipping to smelters and usually found in small volumes and shallow depth. From Death Valley to the Oregon line, mines are now being developed with a view to securing a large tonnage, justifying the erection of milling plants to treat the product on the ground and thus obtain the entire profit recoverable.

"Mining camps and obscure mining districts have sprung up over night during the boom times and have faded into oblivion. That there are fewer stampedes to new districts is by no means to be accepted as indicating a less substantial condition in the mining industry, but rather a more business-like conduct of mining affairs and a saner conception of the natural laws of surrounding and governing the business of mining. While authoritative reports of a new discovery will send men into the field to make locations and even to secure leases near a strike of proved worth, we now see greater dependence placed upon reports of engineers and less of the feverish 'gophering' after high-grade seams, guided by no definite knowledge of geological conditions, which marked the former opening of new mining camps.

"Of all signs of the times which mark the new era in mining development in this state, however, the most significant is the character of men who have become financially interested in mining during the past year or less and who are now devoting large sums of money to mining in the various districts of promise. This is particularly true of the Goldfield district by reason of the fact that, owing to the comparatively circumscribed area that has been actively producing, the impression has gone abroad that other parts of the district had proved unproductive. A list of names of men who are now heavily interested in the development of Goldfield properties includes those of the foremost mining interests in the entire country; men who are known wherever the sound of steel against rock is heard and whose names are synonymous with financial success in its broadest sense.

"Within the past few months plans have matured for the development upon an elaborate scale of a dozen properties in the Goldfield district, and the work now outlined is of far greater scope and importance than ever attempted in a mining camp in the West in an equal space of time. Where formerly the development plans of a mining company in this district contemplated a system of blind prospecting at depths, according to the available funds, of from 100 to 500 feet, shafts of large dimensions are now being sunk to 1,500 or 2,000 feet and are equipped with the highest type of modern machinery. Operations are conducted with a view to employing every known means of economy and efficiency in development with every advantage to be gained from the work that has gone before in adjacent territory; the latter a factor of primary importance in gaining results in unexplored ground.

"Not only in the Goldfield district do these conditions prevail, but they are extending rapidly throughout the state. And while the millionaire operators are sinking deep shafts and endeavoring to open other Goldfield Consolidateds and Comstocks, the little fellows have a better chance than ever before, for the 'poor man's camp' is as much a reality as ever and the big fellows, by keeping their forces of engineers in the field, are opening up new finds made by the prospectors, the hardy trail blazers, and are at all times in the market for mining properties that will stand the test of examination and a fair sampling, and at better figures than formerly. If there is less noise and hurrah, if there are fewer mining stock promotions and fewer full page boosting ads in the New York papers, there is none the less a sounder foundation under the mining industry in Nevada today, and one presaging more substantial progress and better returns to the investor, large or small, than ever before in the state's long and eventful mining career."—Denver Mining Record.

## Inspiration.

A Globe, Arizona dispatch says that the site for the Inspiration company's 7500-ton mill has been decided upon and necessary land secured. The mill will have six sections of 1250 tons each. An immense amount of work must be done under ground before the mine will be ready to supply the mill.

Grading is already started and a contract will be let in a few days for two large concrete working shafts and railroad construction consisting of about eight miles of track. The steam power plant will have a minimum capacity 7500 horse power. In the mine departments and equipment and mill and power house construction there will be expended about 7,000,000\$.—Boston Commercial.

## Makes the Nation Gasp.

The awful list of injuries on a Fourth of July staggers humanity. Set over against it, however, is the wonderful healing, by Bucklen's Arnica Salve, of thousands, who suffered from burns, cuts, bruises, bullet wounds or explosions. Its the quick healer of boils, ulcers, eczema, sore lips or piles. 25 cts at H. H. Watkins.

## Rich Silver Ore Reported in Peck

Arrivals from Mayer yesterday reported that considerable excitement is prevailing over the striking of very high grade silver ore in the old Peck mine, which is being worked by Pete Giroux under a lease, and that shipping to El Paso of several tons would be made in a short time. Mr. Giroux several years ago operated the property on a short time lease, and made a success. Underground conditions are deplorable, after so many years of the property being abandoned, but with the coming into prominence of the Swastika interests near by, he concluded to again begin operations, and if reports are true he will be handsomely rewarded in the near future.

Considerable preliminary work has been performed in reaching the old stopes that produced the fabulously rich horn silver and chloride ores in early days, and with limited development it is said the zone has again been opened that carries these characters, but to what extent was not learned. The section being operated is several hundred feet distant from the mouth of the tunnel and near the old mill, and is directly under the old hoist that stood on the summit of the hill.

Mr. Giroux is probably more conversant with that property than any other miner in the country, and with his knowledge of underground conditions, together with the remarkable production being made from the Silver Prince, a parallel property revived by the Swastika people, believes that the Peck is as equally attractive, and will go ahead in a practical and energetic manner.—Prescott Journal-Miner.

## Begin Shipments of Giroux Rock.

Regular shipments of sulphide ores from the Morris and Bunker Hill shafts of the Giroux Company to the Steptoe Valley smelting plant at McGill were begun last week on a small scale. The first few cars to be sent to the smelter are said to have sampled at that place better than 3 1-2 per cent copper, or a far better grade of ore than the Nevada Consolidated has produced from their property.

Should the Giroux Company be able to maintain the present grade of the ore, and there is no reason why they should not, while the price of copper is 16 cents or better, it is conservatively estimated that the profits to the Giroux Company, deducting the cost of mining, transportation and treatment charges, should net about 6 1-2 cents per pound for all of the copper recovered from the ore, while the gold and silver values contained therein would represent a clear gain.—Ely Expositor.

## California Against Smelters.

A San Francisco, dispatch says:—Recent reports have been persistent to the effect that the farmers of California are determined to proceed against a continuation of copper smelting operations on account of the alleged injury to their crops by the fumes emitted from the stacks. These reports, however, are somewhat conflicting; for instance, it was stated on the day that the farmers were considering the instigation of proceedings against the United States Smelting Co. to close the Mammoth plant, that the First National Copper Co. was planning to resume operations.

The First National has been closed down for about a year, the Cottrell process of fume elimination having been unsuccessful. This company claims to have worked out a new process which will cost less than 50,000\$ to install, and which is expected to do away with the fumes to which the farming interests object.

The United States Co. has the baghouse system in operation at its Mammoth plant, and it has been considered as perfect in its prevention of damage to surrounding farm life as the same system has been demonstrated to be in lead smelting by the same company in Utah. One report has it that the farmers are not willing to proceed against the Mammoth plant until they have a large sum of money in their protective association treasury, as they expect a much larger fight with this company than they had with the First National. This might indicate that the farmers recognize in the baghouse system a foe well worthy of their steel.

Boston reports have had it all along that the First National Co. was in hopes of resuming operations by arranging with the farmers to pay them agreed damages for the privilege of running. If the baghouse system of the United States Co. is the success that the world has been led to believe, this company, if called into court by the farmers, certainly has a defense which the courts will accept.

The trouble in California seems to be that the State wants the State for the farmers, and there is a disposition to drive the smelters out of the State just to eliminate this industry regardless of how much or how small the actual damage to farming is done by their operation.

## Move On Now!

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